

WILSON HAS FIXED VIEWS ON BUSINESS

His Recent Speeches Indicate No Change in Attitude, His Friends Say.

GORE AND JAMES SEE HIM

Oklahoma Senator Says No One Has Occasion to Fear His Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Gov. Wilson appeared before the Senate today for the first time since his inauguration. He was shown the comments of Wall Street writers who attributed to him a pessimistic condition of the market. His recent utterances at Chicago and elsewhere have been frequently repeated. He has frequently repeated that those who are now expressing surprise at the attitude he takes toward various industrial and commercial questions cannot have read carefully the speeches which he made before the Senate during the campaign.

Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty, in a letter this morning in a newspaper, stated that he made public just after the president-elect arrived at the State house. He said:

"I do not see why the party should not stand firmly by Gov. Wilson," said Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. "Only those who want to see trouble can see it. The trouble with the governor's speech was that the governor's audience expected him to tell them what he was doing to do, whereas he confined himself to telling them what they ought to do. I think he did it conservatively and properly and I do not see how any man who has the interests of the country at heart could have been frightened by his address."

"I think that no honest man need fear Wilson," was the statement of Senator Bryan of Florida. "He is keeping faith with his party and the public. He is absolutely right in his attitude toward monopoly."

"Democrats have nothing to be scared at unless it is that they are afraid of themselves," commented Senator Pomerooy of Ohio. "Gov. Wilson has not said anything at which any fair minded business man could take offense. Honest business will get every encouragement at his hands. From what I know of him I do not believe that dishonest business will receive much consideration."

Representative Murdock, a Republican, declared that Wilson's utterances, regardless of party, had won him the highest admiration of all just men.

"His outline of what he intends to do is both vigorous and frank," he said. "His attitude of putting into concrete action will result ultimately in the greatest good to the country. It is the only thing that will prevent a cataclysm."

BANKS AS FACTORS IN COST OF LIVING

Deputy Comptroller Fisher Gives His Views to House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The relation of the high cost of living to the banks of the United States was discussed in an interesting way today by Edward D. Fisher, Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York, at a meeting of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Fisher advanced the theory that the high living costs of which complaint is made are caused by bad banking methods. He urged the establishment of a system of central control over banks in order that the business might be made cooperative and each unit given an opportunity to help out other units in times of financial trouble.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that from 1887 to 1897 bank deposits increased 51 per cent, while clearings increased 4 per cent. During this period the population grew 22 per cent, and the volume of commodity production 18 per cent.

"It is evident, therefore," said Mr. Fisher, "that the slight increase in clearings was not relatively great enough to supply the relative amount of media of exchange without affecting the status of prices during the period. As a consequence stock prices went up 20 per cent, and commodity prices 21 per cent."

"The ten year period following from 1897 to 1907 tells quite a different story. It was a time of great business activity with much inherent inflation. Deposits increased 169 per cent, clearings 187 per cent, stock prices 49 per cent, and commodity prices 44 per cent, while the actual value of commodities rose 30 per cent."

An examination of these figures develops the interesting fact that the ordinary relations of supply and demand were not the direct factors in the increase or decrease of prices, but that the changes were caused by the increase and decrease of the volume of deposit currency actually used during the respective periods.

Mr. Fisher urged the establishment of a banking system that would insure stability in the media of exchange by the automatic regulation of business and be instanced in this connection the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

BIG BILL STICKS IN SENATE.

Debate on Amendment Delays Passing Through Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate today accepted the committee amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill making provision for salaries and expenses of the Commerce Court from March 5 to June 30. The vote was 23 to 20 and was not along party lines. The House had failed to provide for this court.

The Senate then made rapid progress with the bill and it seemed as if it would pass today, but Senator Martin of Virginia offered an amendment to increase the salaries of the clerks of the House of Representatives, and the debate resulted in a point of order which developed that there was not a quorum present.

The bill will be taken up to-morrow.

SULZER GOING TO WASHINGTON.

To Appear Before His Old Committee on Niagara Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Gov. Sulzer of New York sent a telegram to-day saying that he will appear before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on January 21 in opposition to the pending bill providing for the disposal of power generated from the waters of Niagara Falls. He takes the position that the rights of the State of New York are not properly safeguarded in the bill.

The bill provides that the Secretary of War may issue permits for the diversion of water at Niagara, making the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of New York in the matter of rate fixing subordinate to the Federal jurisdiction. This provision to which exception is taken by Gov. Sulzer, who formerly was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On Friday George W. Goethals is coming and the Governor said they will discuss the situation in the Panama Canal Zone as fully as their time permits.

Tomorrow Gov. Wilson gave out a telegram from New York as a result of some of the things that are being said occasionally.

"I would like to hang any scoundrel who would try to start a panic," declared Senator Tillman of Tennessee, "and Democrats will not scare worth a straw. They will stand by Wilson. He has not disappointed me by his recent expressions on business. Only Chicago speech has disappointed me. Only those business men who thought their billions would terrify, subdue and tame him. When they found he would not crowd they began to manipulate the stock market."

"From all that he has said and done,

BEET SUGAR MEN WANT DUTY KEPT UP

Wholesale Grocers' Representative Tells Committee It's a Sugar Trust Ruse.

"FOOTBALL OF POLITICS"

Baltimore Refiner Says Free Sugar Would Kill a Growing Industry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Demand for the continuance of the present protective duties on raw sugar for the benefit of the beet sugar growers and manufacturers of the middle West and California furnished the burden of the argument presented to the Committee on Ways and Means at the second session today. In the morning session the importers and refiners had their innings, and subsequently to the beet sugar arguments importers and producers of wines, liquors, distilled and fermented look about an hour of the committee's time.

The first speaker for the beet sugar men was Travers K. Carey of Baltimore, who said he was a Democrat. "Sugar has been the football of American politics for many years," said Mr. Carey. "The nation needs no better illustration of this fact than the action of the House a year ago, when it passed a free sugar bill with the foreknowledge that the measure would never be enacted into law."

Mr. Carey referred to Woodrow Wilson as the "inspired leader" of modern thinking democracy. "No man is fool enough," said he, "to misunderstand Mr. Wilson's attitude on the subject of legislation for public rather than for party good. The enactment of free sugar legislation would kill a magnificent and growing industry. Beet sugar is already driven out of the country by the commerce of the United States between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River. It is making inroads in the Mississippi region and even east thereof."

Truman G. Palmer of Chicago followed Mr. Carey and said that the beet sugar industry today is "the only bulwark the American people have between themselves and the most grinding monopoly on earth, the sugar refiners."

Frank C. Lowrey, representing the wholesale grocers of America, charged before the committee that the cry for protection by the beet sugar producers and manufacturers was a ruse on its part to conceal its true intentions. Mr. Lowrey contended the idea that there was any revenue to be obtained from sugar and said that the action of the beet sugar people is based on instructions from the trust itself to further increase its hold on the country.

Edwin F. Atkins, vice-president of the American Sugar Refining Company, told the committee that what they wanted was the retention of a small duty sufficient to give them the advantage of the Cuban differential 20 per cent. He said the abolition of a duty would destroy a revenue of \$500,000. Mr. Atkins explained when requested by Mr. Fordney of Michigan that the American Sugar Refining Company had about \$200,000,000 invested in the beet sugar industry.

For wine importers E. F. Chandler of New York filed a brief he did not read urging a reduction of duties.

CONTESTS CHANDLER'S SEAT.

Fraud Charged in Election of New York Progressive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Charging that the election to Congress of Walter M. Chandler, Progressive of the Nineteenth New York district was accomplished through fraud, Franklin Leonard, Jr., his Democratic opponent, today gave notice that he would contest the seat.

The notice of contest says that the unofficial returns indicated Mr. Leonard's victory in November. Mr. Chandler's showing that he had received 12,857 votes and Leonard 12,884. Mr. Leonard alleges among other things that more than 300 legal ballots cast for him were abstracted and that he had been intimidated by Chandler's supporters.

Chandler substituted. He charges further that at least 500 names on the register had been falsified and that he had not been naturalized were perjured to vote. That Mr. Chandler and his agents were more than the amounts allowed by Federal and State laws.

Leonard says that Mr. Chandler's conduct in the election is under inquiry by the grievance committee of the New York County Lawyers Association.

BABIES GO AWAY UNKISSED.

Mr. Taft Compelled to Stay Proclamation of Mothers to White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Since President Taft kept an engagement the other day with a four-year-old girl who came all the way from Wisconsin to kiss him he has been flooded with requests for similar appointments. These come mostly from mothers of babies or from little girls.

Some mothers have brought their little daughters to the White House hoping to attract the President's attention. Mr. Taft has received a number of these this week, but the little girls had to depart hurriedly with a Presidential smile.

It is naively explained in behalf of the President that although he has established a precedent in the case of little Wisconsin, he does not intend to make receptions of that character a part of the White House routine. Letters to this effect have been addressed to twenty-two mothers.

FAVORS HIGH LIVING INQUIRY.

Congress May Pass International Commission Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Taft's proposal that the United States should invite the Powers to join in the creation of an international commission to study the causes of the high cost of living with a view to suggesting remedies probably will be enacted into law before the adjournment of Congress. The idea was put into the form of a bill by Representative Sulzer of New York, and that this chamber of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The plan for the creation of such an international commission was conceived by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University.

So far as can be learned there will be no opposition to the Sulzer bill. The measure is on the calendar, but its supporters fear that unless it has special consideration it may not be reached in this session.

Germans in the Water Coolers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Tests made by the Federal Economy and Efficiency Commission have shown that in one Government bureau the water coolers are more filthy than the waste cubs. Bacteriological examinations of seventeen coolers revealed eight infected with germs.

Fines for Importers of Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House passed today the Kindred bill imposing a fine of \$200 on any transportation company that brings to the United States a person suffering with epilepsy, any form of mental disorder, tuberculosis or other dangerous contagious disease.



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CONGRESS GETS BILL TO TAX SHORT SALES

Senator Cummins Would Levy 10 Per Cent. to Stop Deals in Futures.

PENALTY FOR EVASION

Measure Is Not Taken Seriously, but Shows Feeling for New Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A bill prepared with a view to outlawing transactions in futures and short sales was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Cummins of Iowa. The measure proposes to levy a tax of 10 per cent. on all stock exchange and board of trade transactions, where sales are made by parties not owning the stocks or commodities they propose to sell.

The bill includes the sales of capital stocks, bonds or other obligations of corporations, the sales of products of meats, soil or provisions of any character, made upon or under the regulations of any stock, cotton, grain or provision exchange or board of trade or organization engaged in substantially the same business.

The Senator explained that instead of raising any revenue for the Government, the proposed tax would curtail "gambling" on stock exchanges.

Two exemptions are named as follows:

First, where the sale or contract relates to the product of the soil, and the seller is the owner or lessor of the growing crop from which delivery is to be made; second, where the sale or contract relates to meat or provisions, and the seller is engaged in the production or manufacture of such meat or provisions, with a capacity for the production or manufacture of such meat or provisions within the time in which deliveries are to be made.

The tax of 10 per cent. is provided, shall be computed upon the contract price at which any such property is sold, agreed to be sold or optioned.

If any attempt is made to conceal or evade the real price the tax is to be 25 per cent.

It is provided further that the tax shall be paid quarterly and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to collect it. If the tax is not paid within ten days there is to be an added penalty of 200 per cent. per quarter and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will sue in the Federal court to recover it if not paid within thirty days.

Any person, corporation or association who willfully violates the act or who fails to make reports as required will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 and imprisonment not to exceed one year.

The bill is not taken very seriously except as indicative of the general feeling in Congress that some legislation is required. Witnesses before the Ways and Means committee have maintained that it would be impossible to enforce any prohibition against "short" sales because there would be no practicable way of ascertaining the character of the sale.

ASSEMBLY GETS SHORT CODE.

Sulzer Submits Board's Plan to End Law's Delays.

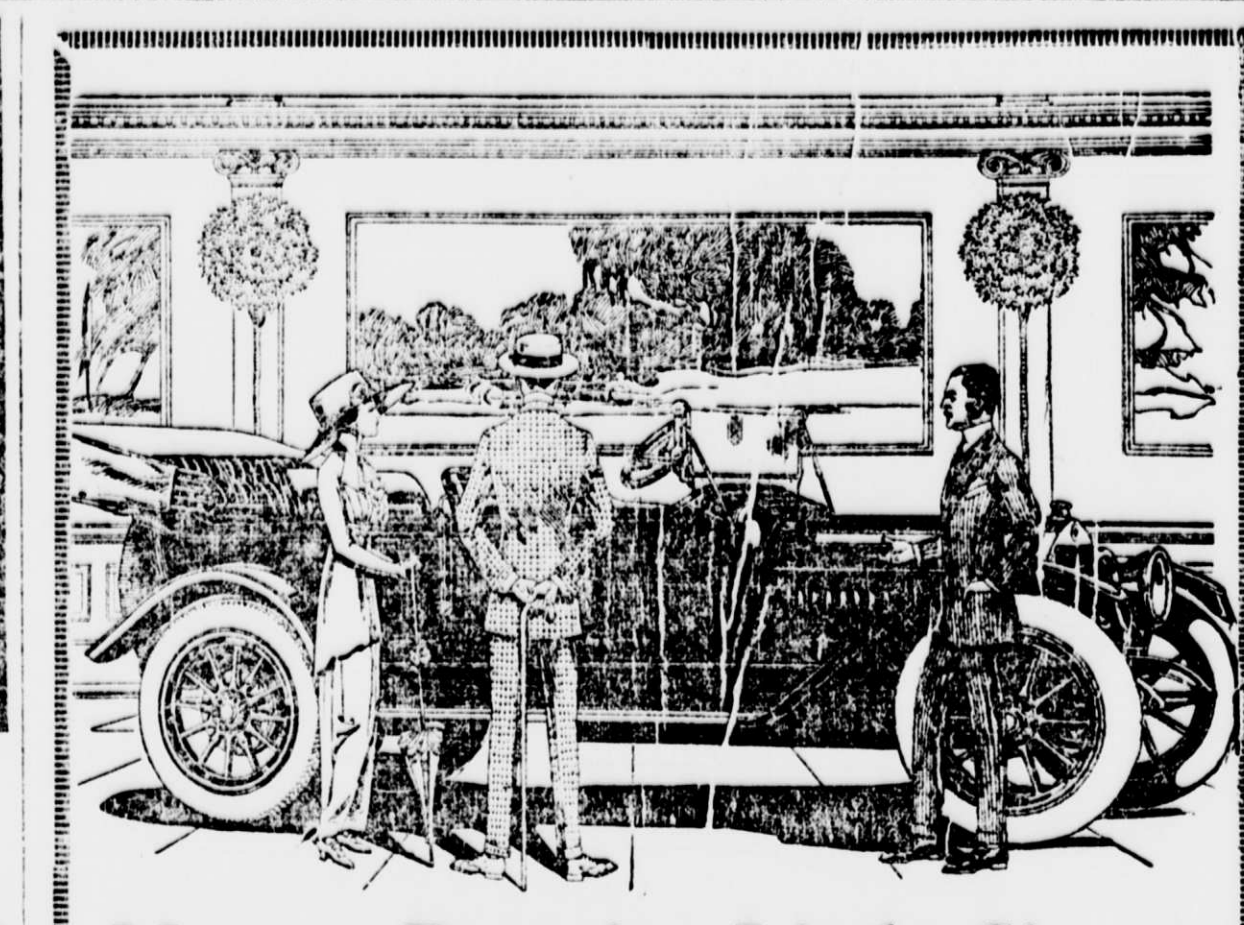
ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Gov. Sulzer today submitted to the Legislature the report of the Board of Statutory Consolidation, recommending a plan for the simplification of legal procedure in the courts of the State. The board is composed of Adolph J. Rodenbeck, William R. Hornblower, John G. Milburn and Adolph Moot. It unanimously recommends, as a substitute for the present code of civil procedure, the following:

1. A short practice act which would preserve in statutory form the fundamental and jurisdictional matters of procedure in the present code, with such changes as may be necessary to adapt such provisions to present conditions.

2. Rules of court (subject to adoption, amendment and repeal by the judges) reformed so as to preserve and regulate such minor details of practice in the present code and court rules as should be preserved in the written law, but omitting entirely minute details of practice which can be regulated much more satisfactorily by each judge before whom such matters come up for determination, and without any danger that the judges will abuse the discretion thus reposed in them.

3. Such changes as will simplify and modernize the practice so as to secure a prompt and final determination of legal controversies according to the substantive rights of the parties; and to that end the following among other changes are recommended:

(a) The court should have full power to disregard in the interest of justice, at any stage of the case, any mistake,



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Irregularity or defect which does not affect the substantial rights of a party, a new trial.

(c) Provision should be made, so far as practicable and constitutional, for a complete obviating more than one trial of an issue of fact by authorizing the court, on appeal, to disregard errors of the court below not affecting substantial rights, to take further proofs when deemed necessary for bringing out all the facts material to the controversy, and to render final judgment in accordance with the law applicable to all the facts of the case thus brought before the court.

(d) The demurrer should be abolished and all relief for defective pleading should be by motion.

PARCEL POST TOO POPULAR.

Philadelphia Postmaster Closes Two Overworked Stations.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Too much business has caused the closing of the Reading and the Pennsylvania terminal parcel post stations. The clerks were unable to take care of both the parcel post and first class mail.

Postmaster Smith says that with these two stations closed the patrons will be forced to do business with the general post office, where facilities are adequate.

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